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AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—SINGERS.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—BANGS.
BROADWAY THEATRE—LAWSON.
BOWERY THEATRE—ROVING JACK.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—CONGRATULATIONS.
WALLACK'S THEATRE—TOMORROW.
TONY PASTOR'S VAUDEVILLE.
COLLETT'S OPERA HOUSE—VAUDEVILLE.
GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN—SUMMER CONCERT.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—GRAND FISHES.
CENTRAL PARK GARDEN—VAUDEVILLE.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VAUDEVILLE.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1877.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

In future all advertisements presented for publication after eight o'clock P. M. will be charged double rates.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cloudy or partly cloudy and cooler, probably with showers.

A SUMMARY of General Miles' winter operations against the Sioux Indians is given in our correspondence from the Indian country. Hump, the Chienne chief, in surrendering, said he did not know what the war was about. The soldiers began to chase him and his people from point to point, and he was compelled to fight. The remark is suggestive. With an honest, intelligent and humane management of our Indian affairs, as they are called, might have been averted and thousands of lives and millions of dollars saved to the country.

IN A BRIEF LETTER from the base of the Rocky Mountains, printed in other columns this morning, we can almost feel the cool current of the prairies and the canyons of Wyoming and Colorado. With the thermometer away up in the nineties it is refreshing to read about the snowy mountain peaks and the black crests of the cliffs streaking their white cones. Our correspondent, only forty miles away from the Arctic seclusion he describes, is really to be envied, and we have no doubt thousands of our readers will wish they were with him on the Hayden surveying expedition, the plans and purposes of which he fully sets forth.

THAT GARFIELD LETTER—General Garfield, it would seem, went a little too far in giving so sweeping a contradiction to the accuracy of the recently published letter from the President to him in regard to the Ohio Senatorship and the speakership of the next Congress. That such a letter was written is undeniable. It was shown to several gentlemen in Washington, one of whom, Mr. William E. Chandler, had a short and copy of it made. No one saw any impropriety in the letter at the time, and no one will see any impropriety in it now, except the disappointed faction, who are catching at the smallest straw in order to break down the President and his policy. That is the secret of the whole thing.

CAPTAIN HALL'S Polar expedition will live forever in the history of American scientific exploration. In the annals of that impenetrable region of darkness and ice there is not, except the melancholy fate of Franklin, anything so sad as the story of the death of the stout adventurer whose grave was made almost at the entrance to the region whose secrets it was the dream and purpose of his life to unlock. The official history of the expedition has just been compiled from the journals and other papers of Captain Hall and his officers, and will be issued in a few days from the government presses at Washington. From advance sheets we are enabled this morning to give an idea of the contents of the forthcoming interesting volume.

THE SERMONS in the different churches yesterday were in a great measure full of the fragrance and beauty of the first of the summer Sundays. Mr. Beecher eloquently depicted the influence of God on man; told of the ideal he had set out for himself, and, with pardonable pride, pointed to the unity and harmony of Plymouth Church at the end of its great conflict as the fruit of his preaching. Mr. Hepworth laid down the truth, old as Christianity itself, that no bad man can be happy, and declared that the only way to lighten the burdens of life lies in obedience to God and submission to His will. Mr. Talmage drew some moral lessons from the passage of the Jordan, and Mr. Frothingham delivered a fiery philippic against the Pope. In the Catholic churches the fiftieth anniversary of the elevation of Pius IX. to the episcopacy was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies and sermons.

OUR NEW JERSEY READERS will be interested in an article printed this morning concerning the birth, history and general characteristics of the seventeen year locust whose arrival is announced in our sister State. It may be some consolation to the Jersey farmers to know that the prophet Joel had him in mind some thousands of years ago, and wrote a vivid description of the locust and its destructive habits for his special benefit, all of which he will find set forth in our columns. We are not entirely certain that Joel's locust and the Jersey animal or insect are one and the same. Joel does not say a word about a W on the back of his locust, and we are assured that every one across the river is so marked, portending war and all manner of disasters. We hope our Jersey friends will not be alarmed. W may mean "work" as well as "war," and if they will accept the omen in that light they will be all the richer and happier seventeen years hence when the locust again comes to visit them.

THE WEATHER.—The heat area is drifting slowly eastward over the Atlantic, and a general fall of temperature has taken place from the coast westward. The pressure throughout the country is low, except at extreme southerly points. Cloudy and threatening weather prevails through the central section, with more favorable indications in the North, West and South. The winds on the lakes have moderated to brisk and will continue so for a day or two and until the prevailing low pressure passes away. Heavy rains have occurred along the lake shores and on the Atlantic coast, although locally the fall has been moderate. The weather to-day will be cloudy or partly cloudy and cooler, probably with showers.

We incline to think that the incessant talk about "business depression" is a good deal overdone, and that an intelligent survey of the situation will show that the country is in a state of hopeful convalescence. The croakers would have us think that the city of New York is in a worse condition than any other part of our stricken and paralyzed country, inasmuch as we are rapidly losing the export trade in grain by diversion to Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston and Montreal, and as discriminations against us in ocean freights, conjoined with railroad combinations, cause imported goods to be delivered in Chicago at cheaper rates than in New York. According to this representation New York is in a rapid decline and has greater reason for despondency than either the country at large or the rival commercial cities. Let us take a glance, then, at this chief seat of business depression. It is at least certain that grass is not growing in our streets. They are in an unpleasant state of dilapidation and filth—so well known, in fact, that grass would grow with great luxuriance if it were given a chance. But the very causes of this dilapidation and filth are the reasons why grass cannot grow in our streets. Our streets are horribly out of repair because there is such a constant weight of heavily laden wheels in motion upon them; they are so disgustingly filthy by the droppings of the tens of thousands of horses that draw the carts and vehicles which so rapidly wear out the pavements. There is, to be sure, a great want of efficiency in the Street Cleaning Department; but that kind of efficiency would not be needed in streets which traffic had deserted. The ever increasing demand for rapid transit is another proof that New York is not a declining city. Rapid transit has become so urgent and imperative a want because our population has overflowed the limits within which horse cars can serve the public convenience. Never were there so many horse cars moving on all the various lines, and never were these vehicles more uncomfortably jammed and overcrowded as they are now during the busy parts of each day. We are as far removed as possible from the condition of a deserted or declining city in whose streets grass is beginning to grow. If it be true that the other commercial cities are drawing away our trade they must be still further from losing their population than we are.

It is an unquestionable and unquestioned fact that the population of the country was never before so large as it is to-day. Is it a starving population? Is it a population in rags? Does it dwell in hovels or decaying, tumble-down tenements? A walk or drive through this city, or through any American city or village, suffices to show the absurdity implied in such questions. Our people have not only food, raiment and shelter, but surplus means for every good and every bad indulgence. As examples of the good, our common schools and higher institutions of learning were never so thronged with pupils and students, who are all decently clothed and bear no marks in their physique of deficient nourishment. As examples of surplus means for bad or doubtful purposes consider the truly enormous consumption of distilled liquors, beer and tobacco in the United States. Then consider the square miles of carpets that are sold every year, the quantities of elegant furniture, of expensive jewelry, of fine carriages, and superb harness. During the hours of shopping the streets on which our fashionable stores are situated were never more thronged with well-dressed ladies than they have been this spring, and the Sunday excursions of the working classes exhibit abundance of kid gloves, neat shoes, new bonnets, bright ribbons, artificial flowers and other frippery. If we are an impoverished, suffering people it is difficult to detect the signs of it in our ordinary life as presented to the eyes of observers. Beef and mutton and hams and an occasional chicken and fresh vegetables find their way to every table, and our people are consuming the tons of delicious strawberries which are daily poured into our markets. Taking the community as a whole we are a more than comfortable—we are a luxurious people.

And yet the lugubrious cry greets our ears on all sides that there is no trade or no worth mention! By what mysterious process, then, is so vast a population fed and clothed? Do the innumerable oxen, sheep, calves, swine and chickens get from the farms, where they are raised, into the butchers' shops and from the butchers' shops into the kitchens of consumers without trade? There is not any daily want of our forty millions of people which is not supplied by trade except that part of the farm products which is consumed by the growers. It is the chief office of trade to supply these constant wants, and the fact that most of our people are so well fed and clothed is a proof which no amount of croaking can refute that trade is not in a state of wretched collapse. It is true that individuals are not getting rich as rapidly as they were or fancied that they were in the brisk, speculative period which preceded the great panic. But it is as absurd to make such a period the standard of comparison for a healthy state of trade as it would be to make the exhilaration and high spirits which attend intoxication the standard of good health. Instead of hoping for the return of such a period we ought to deprecate it. A renewal of that kind of activity would be the sure precursor of another convulsive panic. It was caused by the inflation of our currency, and was as unhealthy as the blot in a human body caused by excessive use of alcohol. Inflation carried up all kinds of property to fictitious and fabulous prices, and hundreds of thousands of people were deluded into the fancy that they were growing rich because the nominal value of their property had been increased by a false and lying currency. We must not expect and ought not to desire that kind of jubilant, deceitful prosperity, any more than a reformed inebriate should expect or desire that re-established health will put him in the same carousing elation of spirits which was burning up his constitution.

Of course business admits of much improvement, but we believe that the country has made a healthy beginning. The facts most dwelt upon by the croakers are either misinterpreted or exaggerated. When they point to the great amount of money which lies unemployed in the banks they do not allow for the great fall in the prices of most commodities. It requires less money to handle the same amount of merchandise than it did when prices were measured by the old standard. The volume of business as measured by the bushel, the scales and the yardstick, may be nearly or quite as large and yet be a great deal smaller as measured by money. If the banks were full of idle money with prices at their former level the unemployed money would doubtless show a diminution of business; but when two yards of cotton prints can be bought for the former price of one it requires only half the money to transfer the same amount of that species of goods, and so of other kinds of merchandise in proportion to the fall in their prices. The other facts relied on by the croakers might be taken up and analyzed, and the result would show an equal amount of exaggeration or misconception. We shall recur to this subject, and expect to prove that all the business symptoms betoken assured convalescence, which may be made more rapid by wise measures on the part of the government.

General Grant in London.

General Grant passed a quiet Sunday in London, where Sundays can be kept as quietly as in any New England village, and heard a sermon from Dean Stanley in Westminster Abbey. It was perhaps the pleasantest speech he has heard yet in the great capital, because he was able to listen with the certainty that he would not presently be called upon to respond. He heard, in what was said of Mr. Motley, opinions rather different from what he has held himself of the same man unless in that particular he has been misrepresented; but as death smooths asperities it is not to be supposed that it can have done less with a great and generous soldier. The subject of the Dean's sermon was the visit of the ex-President, and his text was drawn from the story of Isaac and Esau. This text was used mainly to point the brotherly relation of two great peoples without regard to the decidedly unbrotherly conduct that was manifested on one side.

Iron-Clads and Torpedoes.

It is pretty certain now that the contest between monster guns and armor plates is drawing near its end, and that victory will declare for the guns. While the limit of size for cannon has not yet been reached that of the thickness and consequent weight of armor for seagoing war vessels certainly has. In the course of time it will be found that the tremendous shock transmitted to a ship by the firing of her enormous gun or guns will compel a new system of construction adapted to withstand it. Considering this and the immense penetrative power of projectiles over the resistance offered by armor and the new models necessary for the carriage of great guns the iron-clads of to-day will soon be as obsolete as the Roman galley propelled by oars. With this prospect in the near future the nations like the United States that now have no iron-clad fleets must be congratulated, for their money will be expended, when necessary, on the floating gun carriages that will supersede the war ships of to-day. We do not hesitate to predict that naval warfare must in time be conducted practically according to the same tactics as now govern field artillery in action. The gun ships must be detached, and what may be termed caisson, or ammunition ships, employed to supply them.

But another element of destruction in war threatens the whole iron-clad system and must revolutionize naval construction. The torpedo is now the recognized weapon for the attack and defence of harbors and blockading squadrons. These invisible mines dot the channels or shoot beneath the surface toward the doomed vessel, guided by unerring accuracy from the shore or the torpedo ship. The effect of such terrible engines, when fired under the side of a great iron-clad, is to insure her destruction beyond the shadow of a doubt. The greater the draught and displacement and armor weight of a war ship the greater resistance does she offer to the upward explosion of a torpedo. As an offset to this resistance the energy of the explosion is increased by sinking the torpedo to a greater depth, where it comes in contact with the ship's bottom, which is unprotected. At the depth of fifteen to twenty feet below the water line the direct force of the explosion is concentrated in the line of least resistance, a vertical cylindrical space of comparatively small diameter, like a great gun barrel. It is as if a large cannon pointed upward against the ship's bottom was fired into her at contact with the muzzle, but the destructive effects are far greater. Her armor weight alone bears her down when the waters pour in through the rent in her sides, her deck timbers and bulkheads are shattered, and she sinks an irreclaimable wreck in a few minutes. Prudent governments like our own will therefore wait until the ships of the future are designed, and, in the meantime, so long as we have torpedoes we can laugh at the iron-clads of Europe.

Ohio Politics.

Messrs. Garfield, Charles Foster and Townsend, all Ohio Congressmen, have been in Washington recently, and, our correspondents report, do not confirm the dolorous tales of dissatisfaction in Ohio with the President's Southern policy which have been circulated. Mr. Foster is reported to have put the case thus:—If the democratic rulers in the South should show themselves intolerant and inclined to favor lawlessness, this will inevitably arouse and strengthen the republican party in Ohio and bring out a full vote; if, on the other hand, the South behaves well, then there may be some lack of interest and perhaps some opposition among the republicans, but independent democrats, seeing the President wrongfully attacked, will give him their support.

But politics are "a little mixed" just now, and it will be easier to prophesy after

the election. The President does not seem to trouble himself much about "running the party." He thinks "who serves his country best will serve his party best," and there are people who do not believe the republican party so prosperous that it can afford to throw over the President. He can probably get along without the party better than it can do without him.

The Pope's Jubilee.

Rome had a great festival yesterday for the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the day on which Pius IX. was made a bishop. It was evidently a festival for the city more than for the Pope himself, and its public character seems to have been recognized by the authorities, as the King reviewed twelve thousand troops. It is a necessary consequence of the Pope's great age and physical condition that the fatigue and excitement inseparable from the fact of making him the centre of a festival of this sort is hazardous to the little that remains of his life; and this peril seems to have been properly considered in the Vatican rather later than it should have been. Our special tells of the great exhaustion that early in the day compelled the discontinuance of those attentions of the devout which may really be called assaults; compelled the withdrawal of the Pope from the gaze of those who came to see him. As athletic a man as Lincoln was exhausted by the terrible handshakes of the White House levees, and that, as it is only an expense to muscle, is the least trying of all the ordeals of so-called honor. But if the throng and horde of admirers come in circumstances which make their coming take a strong hold upon the emotional nature, and the victim of the excitement is a man tottering at the verge of the grave, it is obvious that he may be hurried forward unnecessarily. It is to be anticipated that Pius IX. will yet be "demonstrated" to death.

A Great Rapid Transit Meeting.

No call for a public meeting in this city was ever issued to which so many prominent names were attached as are signed to the call for the meeting in favor of rapid transit to be held in Chickering Hall to-morrow evening. All the solid men of the city, all business firms of any prominence or importance, have joined in this invitation to citizens who believe with them that "the means of rapid transit between the upper and lower parts of the city and between the city and country are indispensable to the prosperity of the city," to assemble at the time and place designated. We judge from the language of the call that one purpose of the meeting is to arraign and expose the recalcitrant members from this city who spent the session in obstructing the legislation demanded by their constituents. Citizens are invited to attend the meeting "to hear from some of their representatives in the Legislature an account of the impediments thrown in the way of rapid transit during the last session." Of course the members who are to give this account are those who were faithful to their constituents; not those who betrayed them. It is not expected that the latter will appear on the platform to make their "dying speech and confession," nor even that they will attend the meeting to hear themselves exposed and hissed. It is too late for repentance, and no confession they could make would arrest the sentence of political death which an injured constituency will pronounce against them. It is not our fault that they are to be held up to public scorn. From the day they entered on a wrong course we did not cease to warn them and expostulate with them, until we were at last compelled to give them over as irreclaimable. We would gladly have saved them from what they must now meet. It is no light thing for representatives to face the indignation of their betrayed and indignant constituents. But it is necessary that such an example be made in order that their successors may take warning.

The Arlington Estate.

We published in our news columns a few days ago an interesting account, with full details and copies of papers drawn up and served by the lawyers, of the suit which has been commenced in one of the Virginia courts by the son of General Robert E. Lee for the recovery of the Arlington property, which has been for many years the most important of our national cemeteries and contains some sixteen thousand graves. The case is to be tried at the present term of the court sitting in Alexandria.

Whatever may be the result of this suit nothing is more absolutely certain than that the Arlington grounds will remain forever in possession of the United States and of the dead who repose in them. The act of Congress relating to national cemeteries, passed in 1867, authorizes the Secretary of War to select for that purpose such sites as he deems suitable, and acquire them by purchase. If the Secretary and the owners cannot agree on a price he is authorized to take the property without their consent, and provision is made for the appointment of appraisers, and on payment of the sum awarded the fee simple vests in the United States. Even if Mr. Lee should gain his suit he will never recover possession of Arlington. In that event the Secretary of War will exercise the power conferred on him by statute, and if he and the heir cannot agree as to a proper compensation for the property the United States will continue to hold it, and he can apply for the appointment of appraisers. If the appellate courts decide that he is legally entitled to the estate he will recover not it, but a reasonable compensation. The repose of the dead, the patriotism of the people and the dignity of the nation will not be disturbed by any possible result of this suit.

But we doubt if Mr. Lee has any claim which a court of law will sanction. In the early years of the war, when that part of Virginia was in military possession of the government, the military authorities administered therein the laws of Virginia, collecting and confiscating such taxes as were due on the property. When taxes were not paid the lands were liable to sale, and the Arlington property was actually offered for sale, finding no bidders who were willing to pay the amount of the taxes. It was accord-

ingly bid in by the government, which acquired a title in accordance with the statutes of Virginia relating to tax sales. This title seemed so unquestionable that neither General Lee during his life, nor Mrs. Lee after his death, made any attempt to recover the property. The estate was willed by its prior owner to Mrs. Lee for life and to her eldest son on her death. He now asserts his claim chiefly on the ground that his reversionary interest could not be impaired by a tax sale. He maintains that as no tax was ever levied on him he never failed to pay one, and that his rights were not subject to forfeiture by the neglect of temporary possessors of the property. If the tax laws of Virginia resemble those of New York this is an utterly untenable position. Property is sold for taxes without regard to complications of ownership, but mortgages and persons having a future contingent interest are permitted to redeem it within a limited time. By failure to do so they forfeit all their pre-existing rights. Supposing this to be the law of Virginia, as it certainly is of most of the States, we do not see that Mr. Lee has a shred of legal title to the Arlington estate.

Progress of the War.

Two important facts appear in to-day's despatches. It is now for the first time positively stated that Kars is invested and that the army lately commanded by Mukhtar Pasha is in danger of destruction or capture. These statements are entitled to full credit. As we pointed out some weeks ago only a rapid retreat from the Souganlu range to Erzeroum could save the Turkish army in Armenia from capture, simply because the Russians had full command of roads that led to the rear of that force. It was then supposed the Turks had anywhere from sixty to a hundred thousand men in that country, but since it turns out that they have only about thirty thousand it is evident that their capacity to help themselves out of a tight place is all the less by reason of that great difference in number. From the loss of the intrenchments in front of Kars, two or three days ago, it was to be presumed that the lines would be drawn so closely about Kars as to cut all communication. Already we hear from Turkish sources that the garrison of Kars is on half rations, which is said to be a "precautionary measure," a precaution taken, perhaps, to prevent the soldiers from being too strong and fighting too desperately. Another important statement of the news is as to Prince Bismarck's activity in negotiations between England and Russia to prevent a collision of interests. His mediation is likely to be effected. As the Czar is to reach the camps on the Danube by Wednesday it is probable that events there will move rapidly from that date.

Free Trade in Ships.

We publish elsewhere an interview with Mr. Frederick C. Schmidt, an extensive shipowner, in which he expresses strong opposition to the popular demand for free trade in ships. The kind of free trade in ships which Mr. Schmidt denounces is not the kind which intelligent people advocate. The only relaxation of the navigation laws which we desire to see at present is an act permitting Americans to purchase in the cheapest market iron steamships of not less than (say) two thousand tons burden, giving them the full protection of the American flag. This would not cross the interests or interfere with the property of the present American owners of shipping. They do not own property of this description. All the great steamship lines between this city and the ports of Europe belong exclusively to foreigners, who monopolize the most profitable part of the carrying trade. Free trade in this class of ships would be no injury to American shipbuilders, because they do not supply the market for this kind of vessels. It would work no detriment to American shipowners, because they have no vessels which compete with the great European lines. Why should our countrymen be deprived of the profits of navigating such ships if they cannot profitably build them? It is as absurd as it would be to refuse draymen an opportunity to earn their living because they are not skilful wheelwrights. Mr. Schmidt contends that the time has come when we can build iron ships as cheaply as they can be built abroad. If this is so our shipyards have nothing to fear from foreign competition.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Morton will lecture in Indianapolis. Goettling is dressed in the fashionable color. The Vice President has got some fish on a string. The base-burner is busy in Texas. He is branding cattle. Ben Wade loves to chop trees. That's the kind of feller he is. Georgia poisons her dogs and permits her politicians to live. Are you a poor man or are you the treasurer of an insurance company? Mrs. Jones was yesterday morning hanging up pictures with a high hand. Maurice D. Conway says that the London Sabbatharian is a sneaking snob. Count de Sazanet, Secretary of the French Legation at Washington, is at the Clarendon. Admiral Lord Clarence Paget, of England, returned to the city yesterday, and is at the Clarendon. If you lived in Georgia you could hunt hair a watermelon to your head and look like a man falling out of a canoe. The American government occasionally takes a commonplace man and makes him a Minister and a snob as a foreign agent. Mr. Wallace, the best of recent authorities on Russia, tells of a so-called agent who tried to introduce American agricultural implements into Russia—and it was discovered that the implements and the introducer were the worst of frauds. Baltimore (ungrammatical) American:—"And so your funny man singles out some solitary person in a crowd, and through long gazing upon him every other person in the assembly seems a reflex of that particular one. The eye is taught only to look for deformities and extravagances, and the existence of anything other than these is persistently ignored." Senators Republican:—"The fertile minded HERALD P. I. says:—When you stand at a gate with a pretty girl, and the moon is shining too bright for kissing, ask her to fix your necktie, which will require you to stoop and her to stand on tiptoes." That's all very well, but suppose a fellow's girl is taller than he, what then? Well, that's O. C. come, now. There are two Parkers in New Jersey, one republican and one democrat. If the republicans nominate their Parker for Governor they will win the election inside of all possibilities; and they must not nominate another mere moneyed, venal politician like Katesy, nor so young a man as Hobart, for his own sake. Had it so honest man and knows how to tug the storekeeper into notice.

Celebrating the Golden Jubilee of the Holy Father.

ROME ILLUMINATED

Reception of the Pilgrims at the Vatican.

KING AND POPE

The Italian Catholics Gathered Around the Throne of Peter.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 4, 1877.

The HERALD correspondent at Rome telegraphs that the demonstrations yesterday, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the episcopacy of Pope Pius, were most imposing. Immense crowds of pilgrims thronged the Vatican and an immense concourse of people filled the streets of Rome. The excitement and fatigue of the reception greatly exhausted the Pope, and indeed tried the endurance of all present.

THE PAPAL RECEPTION.

In the morning His Holiness received the Austrian Envoy and the different foreign deputations. Audience was granted to the Italian pilgrims at noon, when over two thousand persons crowded the ducal hall and the adjacent saloons. Several addresses were read from the faithful Italian children and rich gifts offered to the successor of Peter.

ILLNESS OF HIS HOLINESS.

Owing to the state of exhaustion to which the unusual effort and the excitement had reduced him His Holiness was unable to reply and was obliged temporarily to withdraw from the audience. On his re-entry he was received with enthusiastic cheers, and the heartiness with which they were given was the best proof of the love and devotion with which Pope Pius is regarded by the Italian Catholics. When the audience was over His Holiness partook of a slight repast, and after a short repose was sufficiently recovered to enable him to take his usual evening promenade.

FUTURE PRECAUTIONS.

The doctors fear the effect of over excitement and fatigue and have strongly advised the suspension of the receptions as causing His Holiness great and unnecessary fatigue. It has, therefore, been resolved to assemble simultaneously a number of deputations in future in the various halls, when the Pope can be carried through and so avoid the prolonged exertion of receiving the deputations in detail. St. Peter's was filled with a dense crowd during the ceremonies, who were delighted by the magnificent music under the direction of Signor Vincoli.

A CROWD DEMONSTRATION.

King Victor Emmanuel held an imposing review of the troops of the garrison, to the number of 12,000. On his return to the Quirinal Palace he received the congratulations of the Senators, Deputies, the diplomatic body and the municipality. There was a long file of over two hundred carriages blocking the approach to the Quirinal. The city was illuminated at night, and the streets were thronged with dense crowds of excited sightseers, who moved about from point to point up to a late hour.

THE CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES—MUSIC AND PRAYER—THE TRIUMPH OF THE HOLY FATHER AND THE DUTY OF THE FAITHFUL—COMMÉMORATIVE EXERCISES AT FORDHAM AND MANHATTAN COLLEGES. The day was well observed among the Catholics of New York, and the attendance at the churches where special services were held in honor of the event was unusually large. The trials of the Holy Father were dwelt upon in the midst of the joy which surrounded the occasion, and while prayers were sung to God for His goodness to the Holy See in leaving him so long at the head of the Church, earnest prayers were offered that he might be relieved from the distresses attending him and live triumphant over the enemies of the Roman Catholic Church.

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

At St. Patrick's Cathedral the high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Abert, one of the recently ordained priests. Very Reverend Vicar General Quinn, after the usual announcements, read the gospel of the Sunday, which was taken from the fourteenth chapter of St. Luke. The Vicar General then proceeded to say that it was known to the congregation that the Catholics in different parts of the world were celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the episcopal consecration of Pius IX., the golden jubilee of his elevation to the episcopate. We learn from the public prints, said the preacher, that large numbers have been assembling in Rome for some time past for the purpose of celebrating the event, carrying with them the congratulations of their brethren and their offerings to meet the necessities of the Pontifical court. Our sympathies are with these and though far distant our hearts are united with them in all the expressions of grateful acknowledgments to the providence of God which has spared for so long a time a life so precious. It is an extraordinary thing to find any person filling the office of bishop for half a century, but it is extremely the glory of Pius IX. that in the pontifical throne his years have exceeded the periods all those who preceded him, including the prince of the apostles. His life has not only been very long but has also been a very eventful life. After his elevation, we all remember with what joy was received in this country the announcement that the political prisoners in the Pope's dominions were to be set at liberty. In the generosity of his heart the Holy Father thought that a boon of this kind would be gratefully received by this class of persons, but he soon learned that he was mistaken. The assassination of his Prime Minister, Count Rossi, as also of his own private chaplain and the threats that were uttered against himself and against his cardinals by the leaders of the revolution soon taught him that no confidence could be placed in those who were guided and directed by secret societies and were under the rule of Mazzini and his sworn adherents. In a short time, as you know, continued the preacher, he was obliged to leave Rome as a secular priest to save himself from further outrage and to flee to make to the world a protest, as he said, against the unwieldy and sacrilegious seizure of the property belonging to the Church. After a short time, through the interposition of France, to the great joy of the Roman people, he was again restored to the city of Rome and a part of his dominions. Since then his life, all his public actions, are known to you all. In 1864 he invited bishops to assist at the promulgation of the decree of the infallible conceptio. In 1865 he again invited them to assist at the canonization of the martyrs of Japan, and on both occasions over two hundred bishops were present. In 1867 he again invited the bishops of the world to Rome—not issuing any command—to assist at the celebration of the centenary of St. Peter over the tomb of that apostle. And, lastly, he again invited the bishops to assist at the Council of the Vatican. The details of this council, its numbers and the decrees which it has passed are less or more familiar to you. The very reverend preacher then said that he did not wish to detain the congregation longer by referring further to the details connected with the history of Pius IX. It is remarkable, he said, while it is a source of pleasure to Catholics, that a man so far advanced in years can receive day after day large deputations from all parts of the world, and that without apparent fatigue or forethought he can make such eloquent responses to these various addresses, and, not satisfied with this, become acquainted by a word for one and another with the personality of those who come before him, so that the pilgrims approaching him are perfectly astonished and well acquainted with the Pope's wonderful mental